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To present the Christian Philosophy of Civil Government as opposed to the secular theory that governments are not subject to God, but derive their authority solely from the consent of the governed. To present and defend the need for recognizing God's law and the authority of Jesus Christ in our national life and to oppose all efforts to remove the Bible from the public schools, abolish our Civil Sabbath laws, eliminate prayers from our legislative halls, prohibit chaplains in the armed forces, and the efforts to remove all other Christian features connected with our Government. To promote the cause of sobriety and righteousness in all areas of American life and to seek the uplifting of the moral tone of our society. To oppose Communism by presenting in a positive way the only force which is great enough to withstand Communism—which is the Gospel of Jesus Christ in its application to national and international life.

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The Editor's Page

WHO ARE THE HYPOCRITES?

Joseph M. Caskey

In the Appendix to the *Congressional Record* for March 24, 1961, under the heading "A National Lottery", are the extension of remarks by Representative Paul A. Fino, of New York. Representative Fino's interest in this matter was apparently stirred up by a newspaper story describing the smashing of a multi-million dollar gambling syndicate which had been operating in the Pentagon. Mr. Fino is distressed, not because the law was brazenly being broken by professional gamblers and Government employees, but because that segment of the American population which opposes gambling is so hypocritical as to drive gambling into the arms of criminals and professional gamblers.

This approach is nothing new. It has been used quite effectively in the efforts to legalize the sale of alcoholic beverages, in breaking down the sanctity of the Lord's Day, and in bolstering public opinion in favor of breaking any of God's Laws. When the pressure was on to repeal prohibition, its opponents argued that it was the prudish hypocrites who opposed legalized liquor who were forcing the poor drinking people to get their liquor from the bootlegger. How much better, they argued, things would be if people could drink legally and let the government in on some of the revenue bootleggers were getting!

Representative Fino says, "It is an indisputable fact that the urge to gamble is not only normal but a universal human trait...because of our own hypocrisy we have encouraged, permitted and allowed professional gamblers to capitalize on this human desire." "...the legalization of a national lottery under public control will not only satisfy the American desire to gamble but will easily pump into the coffers of our

Government at least \$10 billion a year in additional income which can help reduce our national debt and bring sorely needed tax relief to our wage earners.

"This...is the only realistic, sensible, and courageous approach to this whole problem of gambling. It would be, I might add, a profitable and satisfactory solution to a pressing and disturbing human problem." So reasons Mr. Fino of New York.

It is quite understandable that a government which is in debt beyond any possibility of recovery, and sliding in deeper every day, should cast a covetous glance at the glittering hoard raked in annually by gamblers. But before we take this "courageous" step to legalize gambling, we would do well to take a still more courageous step and make an honest effort to find out just how much net profit our nation has realized by going into the beverage alcohol business. If we are going to go into a money-making activity, we should evaluate the results of similar schemes for which these same arguments have been used.

There are some laws which have been in effect since the beginning of the human race, and are still in effect today, regardless of whether people like it or not. One of these laws says, "Thou shalt not steal", and another says, "Thou shalt not covet". We all recognize the fact that man is prone to be covetous, and has to fight the urge to steal, but that does not nullify the law which God has established.

God has given us the Ten Commandments, which form the basis for all human morality, decency, and justice. The commandments against stealing and coveting protect every person's property. No one, not even Congress or the American voters can call *right* something which God says is *wrong*,

(Continued on page ten)

WHEN DEMOCRACY WAS CHRISTIAN

Rev. Delber H. Elliott, D.D.

(Chapter eight of the book, *DOOM OF THE DICTATORS*)

Ye shall diligently keep the commandments of the Lord your God, and his testimonies, and his statutes, which he hath commanded thee, And thou shalt do that which is right and good in the sight of the Lord; that it may be well with thee, and that thou mayest go in and possess the good land which the Lord swore unto thy fathers.

Deuteronomy 6:17,18

We refer particularly to that period of our history between the landing of the Pilgrims and the framing of our national Constitution. The political documents during that time were markedly Christian in their content. The Compact drawn on board the Mayflower, dated November 11, 1620, contained these words: "In the name of God, Amen... Having undertaken for the glory of God, and the advancement of the Christian faith...do by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves into a civil body politic, for the better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid...."

How It Can Function

The Rhode Island Compact mentions God, the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Bible.

The Compact of the Colony of Connecticut mentions "Almighty God," "the Word of God," "according to God," and the "liberty and purity of the Gospel." It closes with "so help me God in the name of Jesus Christ."

The Compact of New Hampshire, dated August 4, 1639, contains the following:

"We...do, in the name of Christ and in the sight of God, combine ourselves together to erect and set up among us such government as shall be...agreeable to the will of God..."

We pass on to the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, Sep-

tember 5, 1774. On the second day a resolution was passed that the Congress be opened with prayer. Word soon came that British troops had attacked in Boston. That morning the minister read from Psalm 35: "*Plead my cause, O Lord, with them that strive with me; fight against them that fight against me....*"

John Adams wrote in his diary: "It seemed as if heaven had ordained that Psalm to be read that morning." Fervent prayer followed the reading of that Scripture.

Three things marked the proceedings of the Continental Congress:

(1) *The Dominance of Deity.* Their faith, their hope and their future were centered in the Divine Being.

(2) *The Priority of Prayer.* Not only were daily sessions opened with prayer but special days were set apart for prayer when troublous situations confronted them. One was a call from the colonies for a day of "sincere repentance and amendment of life to appease God's displeasure and, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ to enjoy the liberties of the Gospel in purity and peace."

(3) *The Fulfillment of Faith.* Did God hear and answer their prayers? The victories on the battlefield, the attainment of a free nation, and our national independence are the answers.

"The laws of nature and nature's God"; "All men...are endowed by their Creator"; "...appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world"; "With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence."

Later on we hear George Washington say: "It is impossible to rightly govern the world without God and the Bible."

We see Abraham Lincoln on his knees until the morning hours during the Civil War.

(Continued on page ten)

**DR. FRANK H. LATHOM,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL
REFORM ASSOCIATION, CALLED
BY DEATH**

An active participant in local ministerial and church activities, Rev. Frank H. Lathom, D.D., 57, pastor of the College Hill Reformed Presbyterian Church, succumbed to a heart attack early on the morning of May 12, in the Providence hospital, Beaver Falls, Pa. Dr. Lathom, whose home was at 3409 Fifth Avenue, of Beaver Falls, was admitted to the hospital on the preceding day.

Serving the College Hill Church since September, 1952, Dr. Lathom had also served the Beaver County Council of Churches as its executive secretary since its formation. In this work he was active as a marriage counselor and was chaplain at the Allencrest Juvenile Home. He was Vice-President of the Synod's Board of Christian Education of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, having been deeply interested in Christian Education since his student days in the Theological Seminary.

Dr. Lathom was born of James D. and Jennie (Davis) Lathom, July 28, 1903, at Princeton, Indiana. At the age of 12 he united with the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Princeton. He attended the Princeton elementary and high schools, begun his college education at Indiana University at Bloomington, and finished it at Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., where he graduated in the year 1925. He entered the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Pittsburgh, Pa., in the fall of that same year. Upon graduating from the Seminary in 1928, he accepted a call from the Walton, N. Y. congregation of the R.P. Church where he served as pastor until 1952. The 24 years he served the Walton congregation were increasingly busy years. He endeared himself not only to the congregation he served and the town of Walton in which he lived, but to the whole of Delaware County.

His interest in Christian education



DR. FRANK H. LATHOM

was carried with him into the pastorate. It was an interest which could not be satisfied merely with an active Christian education program in his own congregation, but one that led him to take the initiative in organizing the whole of Delaware County in a Christian Education program, with practically all the churches of the county cooperating.

His twenty-four years in Walton were terminated by his acceptance of a call from the College Hill Congregation, where he was installed in September of 1952 and served until his death. Here again, he served, not only his congregation, but reached out into the county work mentioned above.

Surviving, in addition to his wife, Margaret, are a daughter, Mrs. J. Harry (Ellen) Fisher, Enon Valley; four brothers, Russell, Samuel and Ernest, all of Beaver Falls; and William of Youngstown, Ohio; and six sisters, Mrs. Edmond Wilson, Princeton, Ind., Mrs. A. D. Robb, Mrs. Herbert Davies and Mrs. Wilmer Piper, all of Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. George McFarland, Latrobe; and Mrs. Millard Howell, Springfield, Pa.

The death of Dr. Lathom comes as a great loss to the National Reform Association. For the past eight years he served as a member of the Board of Directors and since 1955 has held the office of Vice-President of the Association. He was always regular in attendance at meetings of the Board

and at the Annual meetings of the Association.

His passing is the third within the ranks of the Board of Directors during the past two years. His warm humor, hearty laugh, wise counsel, and close friendship will be greatly missed.

He was one of the saints who kept the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus who has gone to be numbered among those of whom John was directed to write "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."

—Rev. 14:13b.

* * *

LEGISLATIVE FIELD DAY AT HARRISBURG

by Dr. W. W. McKinney

Ten representatives of the National Reform Association attended the biennial luncheon of the Pennsylvania Federated Legislative Field Day in Harrisburg on Tuesday, April 11. The spacious dining room of the Zembo Mosque was filled almost to capacity in one of the largest gatherings in recent years of citizens interested in the moral decisions of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Dr. Melvin M. Forney, chairman of the Federated Legislative Committee and general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, presided at the luncheon and introduced the members of the Federated Legislative Committee representing 11 different sponsoring organizations. He then presented the honored guests which included Lt. Governor John M. Davis, Anthony J. DiSilvestro, President Pro Tem of the Senate; Charles R. Weiner, Majority Leader of the Senate; James S. Berger, Minority Leader of the Senate; Hiram G. Andrews, Speaker of the House; Stephen McCann, Majority Leader of the House; and Albert W. Johnson, Minority Leader of the House. Each of them spoke briefly, some in wholehearted endorsement of the aims of the Federated Committee and others in the

cautious good humor of successful politicians.

The featured address was given by Bishop W. Vernon Middleton, a Methodist bishop of the Western Pennsylvania area. In a challenging address he pleaded for greater reliance on vital moral and religious principles rather than on expediency. These principles, he declared, are fixed and final because they are grounded in the heart and mind of God, who in Christ Jesus has established a moral plumb line for the structure of civilization. The Bishop reminded his hearers that 19 out of 21 previous civilizations have crumbled in ruin because of failure to build on eternal truth. He quoted various statistics which carried a warning to American civilization of a similar danger of decay.

In calling for more aggressive action he challenged his hearers to find a true meaning in life as a basis for service in all avenues of constructive activity. "There is no sense in life unless there is purpose behind it. Man is a child of God and must act like God. Our modern materialism starves the soul and ignores spiritual values. Even in the face of discouragement, we must attempt to do the best things in the worst times and dare to hope for the best in most calamitous times."

Following his address, chairmen of the various Federated Legislative committees reported on bills before the two Houses of the Legislature. Dr. Forney was very optimistic regarding negative action on gambling proposals but Dr. Ewing felt that much greater pressure must be brought on the Legislature to avoid further extension of legislation favorable to the liquor industry.

On the whole it was the sentiment of many that this was one of the best field days that the committee had sponsored in recent years and revealed widespread interest in moral legislation which would be reflected in the action of the legislators. A strategy conference gave opportunity to ask questions and to express opinions regarding pending legislation.

The meeting closed with the showing of a new movie by the Lord's Day Alliance. This movie is available for use by schools and churches throughout Western Pennsylvania and merits widespread showing as a dramatization of historic attitudes amid present-day perplexities.

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BILLS BEFORE THE 87TH CONGRESS

Readers of the *Christian Statesman* might be interested in knowing of some of the pending bills which deal with moral issues. For the following list of bills, we are indebted to *Concern*, the publication of the Methodist Board of Christian Social Concerns, and to *The Union Signal*.

1. **Alcoholic Beverages aboard aircraft.** Congressman Thomas Lane (D-Mass.) has introduced H.R. 720 which would ban any service or sale aboard commercial aircraft. Congressman Walter Judd (R-Minn.) followed suit with identical bill, H.R. 1174. These have now been referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.)

The Civil Aeronautics Board recently approved a set of restrictions that limits the service of liquor to two drinks per passenger. No more than six ounces of wine or 24 ounces of beer may be served.

One board member, John S. Bragdon, dissented and called for a flat ban on alcoholic beverages served aboard airlines as a safety measure.

A Federal Aviation Agency rule already prohibits the service of drinks to any passenger who appears to be intoxicated.

2. **Alcohol Advertising.** H.R. 2297 has been introduced by Congressman Eugene Siler (R-Ky.). This same bill has been introduced in several past congressional sessions and would ban the interstate transportation of any form of alcohol adver-

tising. It is also before the House Commerce Committee.

3. **Medical Advisory Committee.** A bill to set up a medical advisory committee on alcoholism (H.R. 977) has again been introduced by Congressman George Huddleston (D-Ala.). Such a committee would be set up in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This has also been referred to the House Commerce Committee.

4. **Alcohol Education.** The Senate Committee on Public Welfare, Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), chairman, will be giving attention to S. 21, introduced by Senators Wallace Bennett and Frank Moss of Utah. S. 21 would provide grants-in-aid to states setting up programs of education on alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

5. **Government liquor stores in Washington, D.C.** A bill to set up government liquor stores in the District of Columbia was tossed into the hopper by Congressman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.). This is now to be considered by the House District Committee presided over by John L. McMillan (D-S.C.).

Senator Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) has introduced his bill S. 887 in the Senate dealing with liquor served aboard airplanes. Senator Jack Miller of Iowa and Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota are co-sponsors of the bill.

Another bill before Congress which should be of interest is **Juvenile Delinquency** H.R. 365, which would provide for Federal grants and contracts to carry out projects with respect to techniques and practices for the prevention, diminution and control of juvenile delinquency, and for the training of personnel. It was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mrs. Edith Green (D-Ore.). This bill has been referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Congressman Anfusco of New York introduced H.R. 616, a bill to provide grants-in-aid to States for treatment of

narcotic drug addicts in closed institutions as opposed to out-patient clinics.

There are a number of bills to restrict or ban the mailing of obscene matter.

On the opposite side of the ledger are to be found five bills to repeal the cabaret tax—H.R. 5251, Congressman Baring; H.R. 814, Congressman Multer; H.R. 241, Congressman Lesinski; H.R. 522, Congressman Osmer; H.R. 603, Congressman Zablocki. —J.M.C.

* * *

LIQUOR INTERESTS AND THE CABARET TAX

Leo P. Roth, president of the National Licensed Beverage Association has pledged that "The NLBA will continue its efforts to obtain complete elimination of the cabaret tax." Why is the NLBA so deeply interested in the repeal of this tax? The Federal cabaret tax was reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent effective May 1, 1960, and now there are no less than five bills before the House of Representatives calling for the complete elimination of the tax. In an editorial appearing in the *Union Signal* for April 22, 1961, Mrs. Glenn G. Hays calls attention to the situation. We agree with Mrs. Hays that if any excise taxes are to be repealed, there are some others that should have a much higher priority on the elimination list than the cabaret tax.

If Congress is going to reduce or eliminate any of these temporary wartime taxes on "unessential luxuries", it should give some serious study to the question of what is an essential item, and what is a luxury. Many of these excise taxes were imposed on us to help pay for World War II, and to discourage the use of certain materials and services which were considered to be nonessential to the war effort, or which were badly needed by the military. We will still be paying for World War II several generations from now, so one of the reasons for such taxes will be with us for some time. But we no longer have critical shortages of such items as rubber, gasoline, copper,

brass, steel, nylon, etc. Neither can a night club be classed as a greater necessity than such things as household appliances, clocks and watches, automobiles, tires, and gasoline. It is a curious twist of affairs if a long-distance call informing us of the serious illness of a loved one, or the gasoline, tires, and automobile used to rush an injured person to a hospital are discriminated against by high taxes, while a night club or a hotel bar is exempt.

The liquor interests are vitally interested in the cabaret tax, and especially its repeal, because they consider night clubs one of their prime sources of new drinkers among young people. A former co-owner of a night club said if it weren't for liquor, and the support they get from liquor interests, night clubs couldn't keep going. They use famous name bands, and floor shows as bait to lure young people, but their real purpose is to sell liquor. They offer dancing lessons to get young people inside their doors; then they use every trick in the book to sell them liquor. Naturally the repeal of the cabaret tax would reduce the admission price, and encourage some additional prospective liquor customers to nibble at the bait.—J.M.C.

* * *

"REMEMBRANCE DAY"

The Sabbath Association of Western Pennsylvania is promoting the special observance of the third Sabbath of October, 1961, as "Remembrance Day" honoring the Fourth Commandment. Congregations and ministers are encouraged to have a pulpit exchange on that day, as ministers proclaim to church and society the keystone position of the commandment which imperially calls, "remember."

The materialism of our century has little by little eroded long-held convictions of the necessity of rest, worship, and Christian nurture on a day set apart. Sometimes it seems as if the one of the Ten Commandments most grievously forgotten and disobeyed in our generation is the one which says, "remember."

Where it is not convenient to have the pulpit exchange, it is nevertheless hoped that the spirit of united effort will lead the local ministers to join in the nation-wide heralding of a half-forgotten theme.

—Rev. Leland Miller, D.D.

* * *

CRIMINALS OUTNUMBER COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

An editorial from the RICHMOND (Ky.) DAILY REGISTER, April 11, 1961, and inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, April 25th, at the request of Hon. John C. Watts, of Kentucky.

THERE ARE MORE CRIMINALS IN THE UNITED STATES THAN THERE ARE COLLEGE STUDENTS.

An aggressive attack upon organized crime is proposed by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Congress will be asked to enact a series of anticrime laws which it is believed would strengthen the Government, provide authority to run down racketeers and curb organized crime activities.

Attorney General Kennedy served as chief counsel of the congressional committee investigating racketeers in labor unions. As result of that experience he wrote a book, "The Enemy Within," in which he expressed deep concern about the steadily increasing crime activity. Now, as Attorney General, he urges laws that will curb interstate gambling rings, strengthen the Federal Firearms Act; give more protection to witnesses cooperating with congressional investigators and make it more difficult for lawbreakers to cross State lines.

The steady increase in crime should cause us more concern than it does. We would probably have a better understanding of its seriousness if we understood what it is costing us as taxpayers.

J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, says: "Crime costs the U.S. Taxpayers \$28,500 a minute; \$1,710,000 an hour."

There are three times as many criminals as college students. The criminals

force us to spend each year $4\frac{2}{3}$ as much on them as we spend on all forms of education, public and private.

Major crimes have increased 56 percent since 1950, four times the increase of our population. And Hoover predicts that there will be another 35 percent increase in crime in the next 10 years.

The increase of law violation, the steady sweep of crime is just as frightful in Madison County in Kentucky as it is throughout the Nation. It would be fortunate if we should become concerned about it here at home.

It is a strange anomaly that in this the most literate of all nations, where exists greater opportunity for living a life of rectitude, crime flourishes, criminals increase in number and in their sinister disregard of law.

The most disturbing thing about it is that we accept with complacency a situation that gradually gets worse. The effort of the Attorney General to make a vigorous attack on crime should be widely approved. There should be cooperation from Congress in enactment of anti-crime laws that would help check lawlessness.

* * *

GALLUP POLL ON DRINK

1. Sixty-two percent of civilian adults (64,900,000) on occasion drink beer, wine, or liquor.

In 1958 the number was 56,900,000 or 55 percent of civilian adults.

2. The most marked increase is among younger adults.

In 1958 six out of ten persons between 21 and 29 said they drank alcoholic beverages.

In 1960 seven out of ten younger adults said that on occasion, they drink beer, wine, or liquor.

3. There has been a sharp increase in the proportion of women drinkers.

In 1958 less than half of all women interviewed said they drank.

In 1960 more than half said they drank.

4. The increase in the proportion of

drinkers showed up at all educational levels, but is most marked among those with high school education.
(From New York WCTU Temperance Work)

* * *

Statistics show that 10,000 people are killed by liquor where only one is killed by a mad dog. Yet we shoot the dog and license the liquor.

—Quoted from *The Virginia Call*

* * *

WHEN DEMOCRACY WAS CHRISTIAN

(Continued from page four)

We hear Daniel Webster exclaim: "If we abide by the principles taught in the Bible, we will go on prospering, but if we do not, catastrophe may suddenly overwhelm us."

We could follow further along this line. But it all represents Christian democracy in action. The sad part is that after the days of peril have passed we lapse back into spiritual lethargy and decay. We cease to feel the need of God any more and drift along until some new calamity must come to bring us to our senses.

When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land which he hath given thee. Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God, in not keeping his commandments, and his judgments, and his statutes, which I command thee this day (Deut. 8: 10, 11).

* * *

WHO ARE THE HYPOCRITES?

(Continued from page three)

and get away with it. Gambling in all forms, legalized or otherwise, destroys all respect for our fellow-man's possessions, and fosters greed.

Jesus Christ pointed out very clearly in Matthew 5:27-32 that we do not have

to actually break God's Laws outwardly to be held guilty of sin. The planning of sinful acts, and continued thinking about them makes us guilty before God. We are aware that the unjust taking of a man's life constitutes murder, but Jesus Christ went to the very root of murder, and said, "Whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of judgment."

The covetous greed that underlies this practically universal human trait of gambling is the same thing that motivates larceny and robbery. The thing that makes gambling so appealing is the opportunity to get what belongs by right to someone else, without giving something of equal value in return for it. Do bingo games, raffles, card parties, and money-raising schemes of a similar nature owe their popularity to the overabundant generosity of their patrons? Do people flock to such things because they are so anxious to make "donations" to worthy causes? Not at all. People are there because they see a chance to get something for almost nothing. They are there to get, not to give.

People who favor legalized gambling insinuate that everyone who opposes gambling is a hypocrite. A hypocrite is a "play-actor"—one who pretends to be what he isn't. The insinuation, of course, being that everyone is a gambler at heart, but only those who are courageous and honest enough to admit it will come right out and gamble openly.

If we were to apply the same reasoning to the crime of murder, for example, since everyone has the urge to kill at one time or another, only those who are honest enough to give in to the impulse and actually beat their neighbor's brains out are doing the courageous thing. The rest of us are all hypocrites!

The born-again Christian faces temptations just as any other person does. He does not deny that temptations beset him every day. But since he has a new nature given to him by God, he dreads to do anything that would displease God. The Apostle Paul, writing by the

inspiration of the Holy Spirit, to Christian people, said, "And you hath He quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins; wherein in time past ye walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience: Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past in the lusts of our flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind; and were by nature the children of wrath, even as others.

"But God, who is rich in mercy, for His great love wherewith He loved us, even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ, (by grace ye are saved;) and hath raised us up together, and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus:..."
 —(Ephesians 2:1-6)

The Christian who opposes gambling, or any other form of evil, is not a hypocrite—he is acting according to his new nature which God has mercifully given him. Perhaps our opponents do not understand this new nature which God gives; perhaps it is due to this misunderstanding that they refer to us as hypocrites. Yes, we Christians are tempted to do wrong every day, and sometimes we give in to the temptations, and sin against God, but when we do so we are acting against our new nature.

Would it help matters to take gambling out of the hands of criminals and professional gamblers, and place it in the hands of the government? The huge sums spent on illegal gambling in our nation each year may look tempting, but it would be foolish to believe that even one-tenth of that sum could be raked into government coffers. Repeal of prohibition did not put bootleggers out of business, and we do not feel that the legalization of gambling would stop the criminal element from getting its take. We may be in an economic mess today, but it is not going to help our nation to legalize stealing.

When a government resorts to immoral methods of meeting its expenses, it

loses all the way around. Not only does it lose in dollars and cents, but far more important—it loses the respect of all its citizens. Has the State of Nevada, which legalized gambling, solved its economic problems? Far from it; it boasts the highest per capita tax in the nation! Is it just a coincidence that criminals and racketeers flock to Reno?

The fact remains, you cannot clean up a dirty business; you may stop punishing people for doing it, and glamorize it with all the neon lights you can find, and call it right, but it is still wrong before God. God's Law still says, "Thou shalt not steal", and "Thou shalt not covet."

We are not denying the fact that gambling is a human weakness, or that the desire to gamble—covetous stealing, if you please—is all too prevalent in the hearts of American citizens, but we do strenuously object to having our government stoop to the level of a thief, just to help pay off its debts and ease the consciences of all would-be thieves.

If any charge of hypocrisy is to be levelled, it would seem more fair to aim the charge at those who portray this immoral business as what every sensible and thinking person knows it is not—an innocent, God-honoring and honest way to raise money.

* * *

FROM THE STUDY WINDOW

(Continued from page twelve)

We are rightly distressed at round-the-world evidence of a changing power balance, a change to our detriment. It will take intelligence and character and discipline to meet the rising power of the Soviet Union. To blame this rise on the crypto-Communism of the brothers Eisenhower is not only wrong. It paralyzes positive action.

The problems we face in the world are not like weeks or silver tarnish, to disappear with one application of a miracle chemical. To think so is the most dangerous wishful thinking.

FROM THE STUDY WINDOW

David M. Carson

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"CHEAP SOLUTIONS"

Fortunately for lawn-mowers, this year sees the marketing of a presumably efficient crab-grass killer, thus removing another of life's many minor irritations. Crab-grass killer joins EASY-OFF KOPPER KLEENER and NO-RUB CAR WAX and wash-and-wear clothes and disposable diapers and no-defrost refrigerators to bring almost effortless solutions of many difficult problems.

Perhaps misled by such successes in applied science, we have come to expect similarly easy solutions in politics. Among many current illustrations of this expectation is one especially serious one I want to discuss this month. One brand of anti-communist theory currently being energetically marketed assures us that if we can only get rid of the communists among us, all our trouble will vanish like tarnish from silver or crab-grass from the lawn.

That there are American Communists we all know. That they fish in troubled waters we know—if there is trouble anywhere, this draws Communists as honey draws a bear, for they hope to turn it to their own ends. That we must be on guard always lest we be misled by their propaganda and organizing techniques, J. Edgar Hoover warns us vividly in his *Masters of Deceit*.

But that problems would disappear from American life if we could poison all Communists is not true. It is in fact a dangerous illusion, because it blinds us to the reality of problems which exist and slows their solution.

For one thing—and most obviously—getting rid of all domestic Communists would not affect at all the very real menace of Communism abroad. It would not change the very difficult international political and military situation in which the United States finds itself.

In fact, some people in their search for a scapegoat for our difficulties have done much to blind us to their real nature.

The campaign for equal treatment for negroes—in education and transportation and recreation—is sometimes blamed on agitation by Communists. This is not so—not because the Communists have not tried to enlist the American negro in the Communist party, for they have tried hard—but because negroes have resisted Communist blandishments. To analyze the problem of race relations chiefly in Communist terms is to prevent effective action to deal with the problem.

It has more frequently been said that most labor-management difficulties in the United States can be attributed to Communist agitation. There is more truth to this charge, for we all know of particular labor unions which have been effectively infiltrated by Communists. But again the difference in point of view between labor and management is due to real differences in interest which exist quite independently of Communist subversion. In fact, the major question, "Who shall get what share of the profits?" is peculiarly part of our free enterprise system.

Another type of situation is illustrated by Fidel Castro and his Communist government in Cuba. There is no question about the Communism. What concerns me is that every thoughtful student of Latin American affairs says that in many other Latin American countries are conditions fruitful of similar Communist agitation. Can the United States develop a policy toward these nations that will effectively reduce their social and economic problems? Clearly, this will not be accomplished by a sort of Communist weed-killer.

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